

ORKS

S.

BUSES,

ONS.

N,

lo-sts.

ICE ALBERTS
AGONS, OF
ALL KINDS OF

TY.

Notice.

county to the

1877.

Swing, partners

hurled Wadsworth

by eleven to the

late A. Wills of

the office of the

Macoupin County

Court, A. D.

Hinds, & Co.,

and Clegg & Loring

of said Charles

one hundred and

one thousand

on the 1st day of

July, 1877, directed to the

W. H. Wadsworth

and will appear before

the court, on the

next term there-

at the House,

in the County of

Macoupin, at

the time of trial,

judgment, and in

as much of the

time sufficient to

the court, will be

ELIAN, Clerk.

OIL!

ire Cure!

D BEAST.

FOR BEAST

Sweaty, Ring-

bones, Strains,

Hurt, Wind-

grippe, Cough,

Boils, Catarrh

and Sheep

Complaints,

and General

Diseases of

Stock.

sale at YOUR

WIN,

Decatur, Ill.

all Druggists,

who has ever

been convinced

E. 1874

, M. D.

PA.

Indiana.

zeisen.

ERS

LERS.

OF

D MEATS

SQUARE.

one lot of

olders, Break-

fast, Rela-

rd at

ad.

ents

only first-

or pound-best

SALE.

EN, That by

upon the peti-

tion of S. R. Burt, to

the under-

7th day of

the door of the

out the

the situate in

of Illinois,

to the

the wind terms

in six

two months

to be secured

and mort-

RICK and Edwids

—

Wanted.—

RUE & CO.

Religious

re. Carl-

edwards

ted.

which

nd Farm,

ndle & St

nd W. W.

nd

Thursday Evening, August 2.

The net earnings of the Wabash road for the first two weeks of '76 were \$122,536.80; and for the first two weeks of '77, \$442,816.59; a net gain this year of \$20,279.59. But the strike knocked this handsome gain in business high for a little while at least.

W. H. VANDERBILT has been giving his ideas about the causes which have led to the present railroad trouble. He says his own road, the New York Central, could do all the business that is now divided between the four great trunk lines; in other words, that there are too many railroads in the country, and that the division of the carrying trade among them prevents all of them from making enough money to justify higher wages to employees.

The average communist's idea of equality in property is pretty well expressed in an old song sung by a drunken cobbler, who wishes all the money in the world divided equally among the rich and the poor, "What would you do with your share, Tom?" says his wife, "Spend it like a bribe," says he, "What would you do then, Tom?" "Sh-is-share it all over again, old woman, shat-all over again."

WHO SHOULD VOTE.

(From the Danville News.)

It is published that the Georgia Constitutional Convention has adopted the tax paying qualification for voters. It requires all persons on presenting themselves to vote to swear that they have paid all taxes which, since the adoption of the new constitution, are required of them. Of course this bars all who fail or refuse to pay a poll tax. It was argued in opposition to the measure that it was an infringement on the inalienable right of freedom, but this was answered by the remark that freemen have certain inalienable duties to perform, among which was tax-paying for the support of the state.

Some opposed this measure on the ground that it was aimed against the negroes. The negroes ought to be ashamed of any one who would, as their friend, say that it is a hardship on them to be compelled to pay their taxes before they vote. Truth is, every state in the Union ought to compel every voter, white or black, not only to swear that he has paid his poll tax to date, before he votes, but require that he present a receipt from the proper local authorities as proof that he has done so.

It is becoming an intolerable curse and nuisance to our country that millions of men, who never pay a cent of tax, are allowed as much voice in public affairs, and especially in measures involving the assessment of taxes, as those who bear all the tax burdens. The sooner this nuisance is abated, and every voter compelled to give at the polls positive proof that he is a tax payer, the better it will be for the entire people, white and black, rich and poor.

LAST winter the Democratic party in Congress, imitating the action of some bankrupt railroad companies, refused to make an appropriation for the pay of the United States army. The consequence is that the army is serving without pay, there being to day just one month's wages due to the officers and soldiers. This will not be paid nor will they receive their pay for several months to come. Some of the officers can probably manage to raise money for their necessary expenses by suffering a ruinous discount on their pay certificates, but the private soldiers have absolutely nothing—not enough to buy a pocket-comb or a plug of tobacco with. Yet they are serving the government faithfully, obeying orders promptly and cheerfully, and during the last ten days they have been mainly instrumental in suppressing the most formidable labor riots the country has ever known. Therefore, we say all honor to these brave and loyal men who are serving the country, preserving the peace and enforcing the supremacy of the laws without pay.

THE Indian famine, which was some time since so destructive of life, and which threw all Southern India into such distress, appears to be rather on the increase than otherwise. The failure of the monsoon has brought disaster to the crops, and consequently the trouble is spreading in regions before untouched. The government is making every possible effort to prevent actual starvation, by projecting relief works on a gigantic scale and by laying in immense stores of provisions at various points, but after all the precautions that can be made use of, it is feared that many will die of actual want of food.

BASEBALL.

Louisville, Aug. 1.—Louisville 3, St. Louis 1. The Louisville papers will publish to-morrow that McNamee, manager of the St. Louis Base Ball Club, endeavored to bribe the umpire, Devinsky, offering \$250 for two games, yesterday and to-day.

Cincinnati, Aug. 1.—Indianapolis 8, Clacton 6.

GALTSMURG, Aug. 1.—Lost, eight six companies of the 4th Regiment Illinois State Militia stopped here, and will remain until further orders. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy company to-day discharged and paid off 130 men and it is the general belief that the military are kept here at the request of the company for fear of violence by the men discharged.

THE COST OF THE STRIKE.

The newspapers are nearly all reckoning up the losses involved by the late strike, and the New York Journal of Commerce reaches the following conclusion:

Some idea can be formed of the losses which have been sustained by the country at large by reason of this strike by taking as a basis the cost to the railroads resulting from the suspension of traffic. An average of \$40,000 per day, which is a fair estimate of the loss by each of the five trunk lines, makes the total for these roads \$200,000, add \$30,000 as a low calculation for the losses by interruption of other roads, and the total is \$230,000 per day, or \$1,250,000 for the five days' suspension. The losses sustained by the Pennsylvania at Pittsburg and on the line between that city and Harrisburg are calculated at \$10,000,000. Half that amount would scarcely cover the cost of property destroyed on the Baltimore & Ohio, and it is likely that \$10,000,000 would approximate the losses of railroad property other than those which have been enumerated, and the destruction in cities and towns by the acts of rioters. This makes a total of \$26,250,000. The losses sustained by the community at large are almost innumerable, embracing as they do the loss of life and limb, the destruction of perishable freight and live stock, the detention of passengers, the support of militia and special officers summoned to preserve the peace, inconvenience attending tardy mails, increased cost of living consequent upon the advance in prices of provisions, augmented taxation, and perhaps the bankruptcy of corporations which might otherwise have been averted.

A very intelligent physician observed the other day that our public lands had been completely absorbed, that we had no further outlet for our superabundant population and the restless, festering mass crowded in our cities were certain to create disturbance whenever a favorable opportunity presented itself. A thousand or more causes will be assigned for the railroad strike, but it seems to us that we may as well accept the simple reason offered by the men as to continue our speculations—"insufficient wages."—*Bloomington Leader.*

DURING the last fiscal year 1876-7 the entire merchandise imports of the United States were \$450,419,622, and the produce exports (specie value) \$602,333,004. This is an excess of \$151,913,432 in the exports. Compared with the preceding fiscal year the imports are ten millions less, the exports sixty-two millions more, and the excess of exports seventy-two millions more. The specie movement during fiscal year 1876-7 was \$56,061,934 exported and \$40,736,172 imported, an excess of \$15,355,762 exported. This is more than twenty-five millions below the net amount of exported specie during the previous fiscal year. Calculating merchandise and specie together, the aggregate exports of the fiscal year 1876-7 were \$658,394,938 (sixty-one millions more than the preceding year). The aggregate imports were \$491,155,694 (fourteen millions more than the preceding year). The excess of export was \$167,239,744 (forty-seven millions more than the preceding year).

In answering the question, "Is precious metal mining profitable?" the *Engineering and Mining Journal* presents figures giving results of mining in the West for twenty-seven years. The writer puts the investments in all mines and mills now in operation at \$160,000,000; investment in labor, \$324,000,000; personal assets, \$25,000,000; total investments, 709,000,000. Return in bullion, \$1,850,000,000; created values of mines and mills, \$350,000,000; total, \$2,200,000,000. Profit for twenty seven years, \$1,491,000,000, representing an income of \$50,000,000 per annum on an investment of \$709,000,000.

AN irreverent reporter whose phrenological bump of veneration was not developed to excess, approached Governor Hartman as he was boarding a train in Philadelphia, with this question: "Governor, where are you going?" The Governor replied quite as pointedly, "I will let you know when I get there."

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1.—General Harlan, U. S. A., has been detailed to observe the military movements of the Russian army, is here. Yesterday he was served with a copy of the charge made against him by General Stanley, to which he made answer to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War. General Harlan sails for Europe on Saturday. The charges against Harlan are the result of ex Secretary Belknap's prosecution of him on account of the old scandal on which the latter was impeached.

The President, in response to letters of inquiry, has delayed his visit to Virginia to the last of August. He will leave for Vermont in time to be present at the celebration of the battle of Bennington on the 17th inst., and will be absent a week or ten days visiting Secretary Everett, in the meantime, at his farm in that state.

WILKESBARRE, PA., August 1.—A crowd of 6,000 or 7,000 assembled at the Lehigh Valley depot to see the mail train south come in this afternoon. A constable and a United States detective standing on the platform next the engine were stoned. Master Mechanic Drumblaster was running the engine, and the strikers stoned him until he had to get off. As he did so, he was struck in the face with a stone. The strikers cheered, mounted the engine, cut it loose, and ran it to Sugar Notch. John Keithler, constable, was seized by the mob and roughly handled. They were going to duck him in the canal, and would have killed him but for the interference of friends. A large number of passengers were compelled to lay over here. Engineers have the engine taken from the train, and are running up and down the road, blowing the whistle, and cheering. Miners and railroad men are coalescing. Trouble is feared.

GALTSMURG, Aug. 1.—Lost, eight six companies of the 4th Regiment Illinois State Militia stopped here, and will remain until further orders. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy company to-day discharged and paid off 130 men and it is the general belief that the military are kept here at the request of the company for fear of violence by the men discharged.

A New Englander's Opinion of Labor Troubles, and His Fears.

Some twenty five years ago, an Englishman said to me on board a Sound steamer: "I have been traveling over your country, and on the whole, give me our government rather than yours. If a man in our country behaves, he can have liberty enough, if he don't, we take much better care of him than you do."

I have never forgotten it. Ours answered well for our puritan fathers and their early descendants; but we, their descendants, have degenerated—besides receiving a great mass of the effeminate of all creation, and it looks to me as though the government was not strong—not severe enough for the present state of affairs, and I think of what the Englishman said, and whether we can change it, is the question. It is asserted that we have not been a break in the Japanese government for 1,800 years.

Reason—they slack off heads of all rebels at once. Andy Johnson said that he was going to show them that treason cost something, but not a single rebel suffered.

John Bright, a distinguished British statesman in "Old England" charges most of our troubles to the high tariff—our laboring men are not permitted to buy cheap goods or in the cheapest markets.

A very intelligent physician observed the other day that our public lands had been completely absorbed, that we had no further outlet for our superabundant population and the restless, festering mass crowded in our cities were certain to create disturbance whenever a favorable opportunity presented itself. A thousand or more causes will be assigned for the railroad strike, but it seems to us that we may as well accept the simple reason offered by the men as to continue our speculations—"insufficient wages."—*Bloomington Leader.*

CLEVELAND, O., August 1.—The Republican State Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock this morning. The enemy were completely routed after two days' severe fighting, with a loss of 8,000 killed and 1,000 wounded. The Turkish casualties were comparatively small.

In regard to the renewal of operations at Pleven, it is clearly established that the Russians were defeated in the first day's fighting. An official dispatch from Tirovna, dated July 30th, says:

Krudeney again attacked Pleven, but without success. All advice as yet received go to show that the second day's fighting was also disastrous to the Russians.

The convention reassembled at 2 p.m., and James A. Garfield was appointed permanent chairman. The committee on resolutions not being ready to report at 3:15, the convention took a recess until 4 p.m.

The platform adopted by the convention reaffirms the platform and resolutions of the National Convention of the Republican party, adopted at Cincinnati.

The convention also reaffirms their unfaltering confidence in Rutherford B. Hayes and cordially approves and supports his efforts for the pacification of the country and the establishment of civil service reform. They favor both silver and gold coin as money, and that both should be used as legal tender for the payment of all debts, except where it is otherwise especially provided for by law, and that both metals shall be kept in circulation as the money of the nation, and demands the remonetization of silver.

The platform further opposes further grants, money subsidies or extension of the public credit, opposes the renewal of burthenous and oppressive patents, approves the action of the national and state authorities in efforts to enforce the supremacy of law, yet most heartily sympathizes with the condition of honest and industrious labor. As a remedy for the condition of the laboring classes the platform recommends that congress establish a Bureau of Industry; that congress exert authority over all national highways of trade by prescribing and enforcing such reasonable regulations as will tend to promote the safety of travel, secure fair returns for capital invested, and fair wages to employees; and that provision be made by statutory law for arbitrations between employer and employee.

William H. West, of Bellefontaine, was nominated for governor; Lieutenant Governor, Ferdinand Vogeler; attorney general, G. K. Nash.

SCRANTON, PA., August 1.—The comparative quiet which has prevailed here for some days past has at last been broken, and a reign of terror inaugurated, which only the presence of a strong force of United States troops can subdue. At daybreak this morning a large mass meeting was held on the flats just outside the city, at which speeches of an incendiary character were made and the participants in the meeting raised up to a high pitch of excitement. After the meeting the men marched in a body to the Lackawanna iron and coal company's blast furnace, and drove the employees away. They then proceeded to the car shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, and by threats of violence induced the men to quit work. At this point Mayor McCormick made an effort to pacify the mob, but was hooted at, and finally assailed and severely beaten. The rioters then started out with the intention of proceeding to the works of the Dickson Manufacturing company and causing the men to abandon work there. They marched up Washington avenue to Lackawanna, where they encountered a force of about forty of the Lackawanna iron and coal company's police, headed by W. W. Soriano, general manager of that company. Stones and clubs were thrown at the police, and the police fired. Linn & Scruggs.

Mosquito Covers, for beds, all styles and prices, at

JULY 13.—Q2W w3W

Best "Hip Gore" Corsets, 25 cents;

Mosquito Bar, 5 cents per yard, at

JULY 23.—Q2W THEO. A. GEHRMANN'S.

CARPETS Within the past few days we have added largely to our stock of Brussels and Ingraham carpets, in new and handsome styles.

May 10 Q2W THEO. A. GEHRMANN'S.

Dry Goods and Millinery will be closed out at Great Bargains, in order to make arrangements for Fall Trade, at

JULY 23.—Q2W THEO. A. GEHRMANN'S.

July 14 Q2W

SCRANTON, PA., August 1.—The comparative quiet which has prevailed here for some days past has at last been broken, and a reign of terror inaugurated, which only the presence of a strong force of United States troops can subdue. At daybreak this morning a large mass meeting was held on the flats just outside the city, at which speeches of an incendiary character were made and the participants in the meeting raised up to a high pitch of excitement. After the meeting the men marched in a body to the Lackawanna iron and coal company's blast furnace, and drove the employees away. They then proceeded to the car shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, and by threats of violence induced the men to quit work. At this point Mayor McCormick made an effort to pacify the mob, but was hooted at, and finally assailed and severely beaten. The rioters then started out with the intention of proceeding to the works of the Dickson Manufacturing company and causing the men to abandon work there. They marched up Washington avenue to Lackawanna, where they encountered a force of about forty of the Lackawanna iron and coal company's police, headed by W. W. Soriano, general manager of that company. Stones and clubs were thrown at the police, and the police fired. Linn & Scruggs.

Dry Goods and Millinery will be closed out at Great Bargains, in order to make arrangements for Fall Trade, at

JULY 23.—Q2W THEO. A. GEHRMANN'S.

July 14 Q2W

SCRANTON, PA., August 1.—The comparative quiet which has prevailed here for some days past has at last been broken, and a reign of terror inaugurated, which only the presence of a strong force of United States troops can subdue. At daybreak this morning a large mass meeting was held on the flats just outside the city, at which speeches of an incendiary character were made and the participants in the meeting raised up to a high pitch of excitement. After the meeting the men marched in a body to the Lackawanna iron and coal company's blast furnace, and drove the employees away. They then proceeded to the car shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, and by threats of violence induced the men to quit work. At this point Mayor McCormick made an effort to pacify the mob, but was hooted at, and finally assailed and severely beaten. The rioters then started out with the intention of proceeding to the works of the Dickson Manufacturing company and causing the men to abandon work there. They marched up Washington avenue to Lackawanna, where they encountered a force of about forty of the Lackawanna iron and coal company's police, headed by W. W. Soriano, general manager of that company. Stones and clubs were thrown at the police, and the police fired. Linn & Scruggs.

Dry Goods and Millinery will be closed out at Great Bargains, in order to make arrangements for Fall Trade, at

JULY 23.—Q2W THEO. A. GEHRMANN'S.

July 14 Q2W

SCRANTON, PA., August 1.—The comparative quiet which has prevailed here for some days past has at last been broken, and a reign of terror inaugurated, which only the presence of a strong force of United States troops can subdue. At daybreak this morning a large mass meeting was held on the flats just outside the city, at which speeches of an incendiary character were made and the participants in the meeting raised up to a high pitch of excitement. After the meeting the men marched in a body to the Lackawanna iron and coal company's blast furnace, and drove the employees away. They then proceeded to the car shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, and by threats of violence induced the men to quit work. At this point Mayor McCormick made an effort to pacify the mob, but was hooted at, and finally assailed and severely beaten. The rioters then started out with the intention of proceeding to the works of the Dickson Manufacturing company and causing the men to abandon work there. They marched up Washington avenue to Lackawanna, where they encountered a force of about forty of the Lackawanna iron and coal company's police, headed by W. W. Soriano, general manager of that company. Stones and clubs were thrown at the police, and the police fired. Linn & Scruggs.

Dry Goods and Millinery will be closed out at Great Bargains, in order to make arrangements for Fall Trade, at

JULY 23.—Q2W THEO. A. GEHRMANN'S.

July 14 Q2W

SCRANTON, PA., August 1.—The comparative quiet which has prevailed here for some days past has at last been broken, and a reign of terror inaugurated, which only the presence of a strong force of United States troops can subdue. At daybreak this morning a large mass meeting was held on the flats just outside the city, at which speeches of an incendiary character were made and the participants in the meeting raised up to a high pitch of excitement. After the meeting the men marched in a body to the Lackawanna iron and coal company's blast furnace, and drove the employees away. They then proceeded to the car shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, and by threats of violence induced the men to quit work. At this point Mayor McCormick made an effort to pacify the mob, but was hooted at, and finally assailed and severely beaten. The rioters then started out with the intention of proceeding to the works of the Dickson Manufacturing company and causing the men to abandon work there. They marched up Washington avenue to Lackawanna, where they encountered a force of about forty of the Lackawanna iron and coal company's police, headed by W. W. Soriano, general manager of that company. Stones and clubs were thrown at the police, and the police fired. Linn & Scruggs.

Dry Goods and Millinery will be closed out at Great Bargains, in order to make arrangements for Fall Trade, at

JULY 23.—Q2W THEO. A. GEHRMANN'S.

July 14 Q2W

SCRANTON, PA., August 1.—The comparative quiet which has prevailed here for some days past has at last been broken, and a reign of terror inaugurated, which only the presence of a strong force of United States troops can subdue. At daybreak this morning a large mass meeting was held on the flats just outside the city, at which speeches of an incendiary character were made and the participants in the meeting raised up to a high pitch of excitement. After the meeting the men marched in a body to the Lackawanna iron and coal company's blast furnace, and drove the employees away. They then proceeded to the car shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, and by threats of violence induced the men to quit work. At this point Mayor McCormick made an effort to pacify the mob, but was hooted at, and finally assailed and severely beaten. The rioters then started out with the intention of

The Daily Republican.

Decatur, Illinois:
Thursday Evening, August 2.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce to the voters of the Fourth Judicial Circuit composed of the counties of Vermilion, Edgar, Piatt, Illinois, McLean, Champaign, Piatt, Macon, and DeWitt, that Wm. W. Nelson, of Decatur, is a candidate for election to the office of Judge of the Circuit Court in said circuit, at the election to be held on the 1st Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce to the voters of the Fourth Judicial Circuit composed of the counties of Vermilion, Edgar, Piatt, Illinois, McLean, Champaign, Piatt, Macon, and DeWitt, that the Hon. Jacob W. Wilkins, of Marshall, Clark County, is a candidate for election to the office of Judge of the Circuit Court in said circuit, at the election to be held on the 1st Monday in August next.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

For combs, hair brushes and choice toilet soaps, go to Armstrong's.

All varieties of material for window curtains and shades at Abel & Locke's.

Those who like good cigars buy of Birrell & Bullard.

A full supply of choice meats, spring chickens, fruits and vegetables, at Young's market on Prairie street.

Try Niedermeyer, near the mound, for everything nice in the grocery line.

Choice mackerel and white fish, at Newell & Hammer's.

When you want a drive about town or trip to the depot order Caldwell Brothers' hack at the Eclipse stable, or at Gus & Son's drug store.

Military organizations will be the order of the day for the next six weeks. The good work has already begun.

The park is taking a clean shave today under a lawn mower, which operation gives the grounds a very neat and attractive appearance.

Don't forget how cheap watches, clocks and jewelry may be had at H. Post's—having bought a large lot at a great bargain, he can sell below first cost.

Are we to have music by the band in the park during the pleasant August evenings?

The examination of the strikers was resumed this morning at about nine o'clock, and it is thought the trial will occupy to-day and to-morrow.

The hotels of the city are having a comparatively lively trade for this season of the year.

It keeps the street sprinkler moving to keep the dust laid those dry, windy days.

The people generally are ready for a little rain just now. Farmers are mostly through with their grain and hay harvest, and think that rain would help the corn just now. In the city oysters are getting low, and will need to be resupplied soon. So a majority vote may be called upon for rain about this time.

On Monday next our city will be full of people who will be called here by the opening of the August term of the circuit court. The first business will be the trial of Grafton. Besides this case, the criminal docket is comparatively light, as are also the chancery and common law dockets.

We learn from a gentleman just from Sullivan, that that city is the banner town in the state for raising dog-fouled. This is not exactly a legitimate local item, but we speak of it with a view to awakening a laudable spirit of rivalry among our people in this line of agriculture.

The new brick house of Mr. George Haworth, is rapidly rising in the world, and will soon be among the finished dwellings of the city. Its beautiful site, the proportions and excellent workman ship will render it one of the most beautiful dwellings in the city.

There are evidently some fellows about town intent on mischief, and waiting a chance to make a raid on somebody's wardrobe or jewelry. Some of our citizens have noticed strangers lurking around their dwellings in a suspicious manner of late, and it will be safe for every man to keep an eye out about his own domain.

A large number of people were regaling themselves with the evening breezes in the park last night. If there is any air in motion anywhere on a hot, sultry night, it will be found in the park, where the air was so oppressive as it was last night and the night before.

There is yet a good deal of old corn in the country which is being rapidly shipped away. From Moultrie county we learn that shipping from there is going on rapidly, and the new corn crop promises well.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Thursday, August 2d, by Thomas B. Albert, J. P., Mr. William J. Austin, of Blue Mound township, and Miss Samantha J. Wilson, of South Wheatland township.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Elder N. S. Hayes went to Paris today, where he will spend a couple of weeks in visiting and recruiting. His pulpit will be supplied in the morning during his absence.

Wanted.—A situation by a young man of steady habits, in store or some business firm where he can make himself useful. Best of references given. Apply at this office.

S. Einstein is selling Linen Suits and Parasols at astonishingly low prices.

Aug. 1—d&w

Another Reduction in Prices.—S. Einstein has reduced his price on all summer goods, and will offer them from this day on at no cost.

Aug. 1—d&w

Notice.

Ed States, South Illinois, gives notice of his resignation as a member of the Illinois State Legislature, and his position in the Illinois Legislature.

Notice.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF THE STRIKERS.

The examination of the seven men arrested for participation in the late railroad strike has been going on now for three days. The evidence developed yesterday did not materially differ from that published in our columns on Tuesday and Wednesday. This morning the court heard the evidence of James Millington and L. Burrows, with reference to the action of "the committee" in closing up the shops. The evidence of these gentlemen covered the whole ground of the famous interview at the furniture factory, in which "the committee" informed the proprietors that the shops would not be permitted to run. Mr. Burrows testified that the names of "the committee" as given to him at that time by one of their number, were Flagg, Vaughn, Lee and Fleener, and that they informed him that the chairman of the meeting which sent them was Reuben Bennett. Upon cross-examination by Mr. McDonald, the attorney of Fleener, the fact was brought out that the latter was really present at the interview, and that he volunteered the statement to Mr. Burrows that "this is a war between capital and labor."

Mr. C. O. Judson, the local agent of the I. C. R. R., was next sworn, and told the story of the strike as he knew it, which did not differ from that of previous witnesses in any material point.

Mr. Rosebrough, train master of the Central road from Amboy to Centralia, testified: Heard Millington and others say that freight trains could not run.

Millington said after consultation with the committee that a certain fruit train could not go through, the train was held at Mason, Millington and Hershey visited him at the telegraph office about midnight Thursday and notified him that no freight trains could run on the Central road, and that only one passenger train could run each way, while cars sufficient to carry the passengers and mails. Witness showed a writing given him by Millington, containing the instructions just rehearsed, signed "Committee." This document was written in the presence of witness. That evening Millington and Hershey, and another man whom witness didn't recognize, said if an attempt was made to run trains through they would be stopped. Witness remonstrated with them in regard to their proceedings. Had other interviews with them when about the same conversation was had as detailed above. They allowed the train detained at Mason to be brought to Decatur. On Thursday when a train came in from the south the engine was taken possession of by the committee and not allowed to go on. At a previous interview the committee had agreed that the engine might be taken home to Amboy. When asked by witness why they were stopped when they had agreed to let them go, Millington said there is no use talking about it, they can't go. On Wednesday night a passenger train was ditched south of Pana. After much entreaty on the part of witness "the committee" consented that an engine might go down to clear the track, provided "the committee" accompanied it. This order was afterward revoked, and upon being appealed to by witness, Millington said that it has been decided that the engine could not go. On the same day a baggage car and coach were side-tracked and detained. On Friday after dinner witness went where the car in question was, and, as he sat there, rebuking Mr. Millington and others of the committee came to him and said, "we understand that you are going to undertake to force trains through here." Witness said he should make no such attempt without orders from his superior officer. Millington said, "you had better not undertake it, for we will not be responsible for damage in such cases." Witness said that in his judgment twelve trains of the Central road had been stopped here.

Cross-examined.—The switch engine was managed by strikers during the strike Millington and Bennett went to the shop and told the men to quit work. The yard men resumed work on Friday night; the men in the shop were ordered to quit work on Wednesday afternoon, Bennett said the men ought to settle the thing and go to work, as the men did on the east end.

Adjourned to half past one o'clock.

HOTEL BURNED.

This morning, about half past three there was a vigorous alarm of fire, consisting of the blowing of whistles and ringing of bells. A bright light in the direction of the depot drew the attention of the people in that direction, and thither the crowd gravitated.

It was found upon arrival that the frame hotel, on the northwest corner of Front and Cerro Gordo streets, known as the Rochester House, was on fire—

The flames made rapid progress, and were well under way before water could be thrown upon the building.

No one seems to know how the fire originated, it being first discovered by an employee of the Midland railroad, who gave the alarm. The fire had made such progress before being discovered that the occupants had barely time to make their escape, and we learn that one woman was taken out at a second story window.

The building was the property of James Millington, and was occupied by a Mr. Morrison. The house is completely ruined, but a portion of the furniture was saved. We learn that there was no insurance on the building, but the furniture was insured in the office of Barnes & Tibbets for six hundred dollars.

No one seems to know how the fire originated, it being first discovered by an employee of the Midland railroad,

who gave the alarm. The fire had

made such progress before being dis-

covered that the occupants had barely

time to make their escape, and we learn

that one woman was taken out at a sec-

ond story window.

It was found upon arrival that the

frame hotel, on the northwest corner of

Front and Cerro Gordo streets, known

as the Rochester House, was on fire—

The flames made rapid progress, and

were well under way before water could

be thrown upon the building.

No one seems to know how the fire

originated, it being first discovered

by an employee of the Midland rail-

road, who gave the alarm. The fire had

made such progress before being dis-

covered that the occupants had barely

time to make their escape, and we learn

that one woman was taken out at a sec-

ond story window.

No one seems to know how the fire

originated, it being first discovered by

an employee of the Midland rail-

road, who gave the alarm. The fire had

made such progress before being dis-

covered that the occupants had barely

time to make their escape, and we learn

that one woman was taken out at a sec-

ond story window.

No one seems to know how the fire

originated, it being first discovered by

an employee of the Midland rail-

road, who gave the alarm. The fire had

made such progress before being dis-

covered that the occupants had barely

time to make their escape, and we learn

that one woman was taken out at a sec-

ond story window.

No one seems to know how the fire

originated, it being first discovered by

an employee of the Midland rail-

road, who gave the alarm. The fire had

made such progress before being dis-

covered that the occupants had barely

time to make their escape, and we learn

that one woman was taken out at a sec-

ond story window.

No one seems to know how the fire

originated, it being first discovered by

an employee of the Midland rail-

road, who gave the alarm. The fire had

made such progress before being dis-

covered that the occupants had barely

time to make their escape, and we learn

that one woman was taken out at a sec-

ond story window.

No one seems to know how the fire

originated, it being first discovered by

an employee of the Midland rail-

road, who gave the alarm. The fire had

made such progress before being dis-

covered that the occupants had barely

time to make their escape, and we learn

that one woman was taken out at a sec-

ond story window.

No one seems to know how the fire

originated, it being first discovered by

an employee of the Midland rail-

road, who gave the alarm. The fire had

made such progress before being dis-

covered that the occupants had barely

time to make their escape, and we learn

that one woman was taken out at a sec-

ond story window.

No one seems to know how the fire

originated, it being first discovered by

an employee of the Midland rail-

road, who gave the alarm. The fire had

made such progress before being dis-

covered that the occupants had barely

time to make their escape, and we learn

that one woman was taken out at a sec-

ond story window.

No one seems to know how the fire

originated, it being first discovered by

an employee of the Midland rail-

road, who gave the alarm. The fire had

made such progress before being dis-

covered that the occupants had barely

time to make their escape, and we learn

that one woman was taken out at a sec-

WABASH

FAST MAIL ROUTE

now controls and operates the following lines:

Toledo to St. Louis.....	401 Miles
Toledo to Hannibal.....	411 Miles
Toledo to Quincy.....	471 Miles
Toledo to Keokuk.....	481 Miles

Concentrating on Union Depots at

Saint Louis, Hannibal,
Quincy and Keokuk,
To and from all Points in

Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas,
Kansas, Texas, Nebraska,
Colorado and California,

Also connecting with the Wabash, the
Mississippi and Mississ., the Ohio and
New York, Boston, and all other points
in New England, enabling passengers who
travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE!"

To reach the principal cities in the East and
West, and to connect with all other lines
of passenger and express trains, Chicago and
St. Joseph and Atchison (810 miles), and be-
tween Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles).
All Express Trains of this Line are fully
equipped with Pullman Cars, Paid and
Unpaid, and Military Platform and Coupler,
rendering a service second to none.

Departure of Trains at Decatur Stations:

MAIN LINE—
GOING WEST:

The following Freight trains will carry
passengers with tickets:

Outward.....10:15 a.m., 9:25 p.m.
Outward West.....1:40 p.m.

ST. LOUIS DIVISION:

DEPARTURE:

No. 4 Through Express.....	1:15 p.m.
" 5 Through Express.....	1:35 p.m.
" 6 Fast Mail.....	1:15 p.m.
" 7 Atlantic.....	1:35 p.m.
" 8 Amunco.....	1:30 p.m.

R. ANDREWS, Con't Agent, Toledo.

H. C. TOWNSEND, Con't Passenger and Tick-
et Agent, Toledo.

K. HARWOOD, Agent, Decatur.

THROUGH TIME BY THE

I.B.&W
ROUTE

EASTWARD.

STATIONS: N. No. 4 No. 5 No. 6

L. B. & W. R. R.
Decatur.....1:00 p.m.

Lv. Decatur.....1:25 p.m.

Lv. Monticello.....1:45 p.m.

Lv. Champaign.....1:55 p.m.

At Danville.....2:15 p.m.

L. B. & W. R. R.
Lv. Decatur.....1:05 p.m.

Lv. Monticello.....1:30 p.m.

Lv. Champaign.....1:50 p.m.

At Decatur.....2:05 p.m.

L. B. & W. R. R.
Lv. Decatur.....1:15 p.m.

Lv. Monticello.....1:40 p.m.

Lv. Champaign.....1:55 p.m.

At Decatur.....2:15 p.m.

Columbus.....2:30 p.m.

Zanesville.....2:45 p.m.

Washington.....3:00 p.m.

Baltimore.....3:15 p.m.

Pittsburgh.....3:30 p.m.

Philadelphia.....3:45 p.m.

New York.....4:00 p.m.

Cleveland.....4:15 p.m.

Boston.....4:30 p.m.

Baltimore.....4:45 p.m.

Washington.....5:00 p.m.

Newark.....5:15 p.m.

New York.....5:30 p.m.

Nashville.....5:45 p.m.

Trains No. 6 via the Wabash R.R. will leave
Decatur daily, except Saturday. All other
trains daily, except Sunday.

Arrive at Decatur,
FROM THE EAST.

Fast Line and Mail.....11:00 a.m.

Through Freight and Accoutrements.....2:00 p.m.

FROM THE WEST

Fast Line and Mail.....10:45 a.m.

Through Freight and Accoutrements.....1:40 p.m.

DEPART WEST.

Fast Line and Mail.....12:15 p.m.

Freight and Accoutrements.....3:20 p.m.

DEPART EAST.

Fast Line and Mail.....10:30 a.m.

Through Freight and Accoutrements.....7:00 p.m.

Sleeping Cars at Terre Haute through to
Chicago, New York, Boston, Paris, etc.

J. M. LENDRICK, General Ticket Agent,
Paris, Ill.

J. F. REDFIELD, Freight Agent, Decatur.

June 25, 1877—dtd.

PEKIN, LINCOLN & DECA-
TUR R. R.

DEPART:

Express.....7:00 a.m.

Mail.....7:00 p.m.

ARRIVE:

Express.....10:30 p.m.

Mail.....11:00 a.m.

J. H. COOK, General Manager.

K. HARWOOD, Agent.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECA-
TUR AND SPRINGFIELD R. Y.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 1, 1877,

trains will depart from and arrive at
Decatur, daily, except Sunday, as follows:

GOING EAST.

Accommodation leaves Decatur at 7:00 a.m.

Passenger leaves Decatur at.....1:10 p.m.

Accommodation arrives Decatur at 5:30 p.m.

Passenger arrives at Decatur at.....11:45 p.m.

This is the best and quickest route be-
tween Decatur and Chicago via Tucson.

Leaving Decatur now a.m., arriving at
Chicago, Illinois, at 11:45 p.m., arriving at
Decatur at 5:30 p.m.

This line also makes close connections for
Louisville, Sullivan, Mattoon, Paris and
Tucson.

GENERAL OFFICES, TUCSON, ILL.

D. O. MOORE, Chief Engineer and Super-

G. V. LEWIS, Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agt.

J. D. FITCH, Train Master and Sup'l'l.

GEO. E. LARVY, Ticket Agent, Decatur, Ill.

TICKET AGENT, DECATUR, ILL.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

In the greatest Blood Searcher of the age
Teller, Syringes, Blue, White, Purple, and all
Parts used in the preparation of British Read
Pills, etc. Price \$1.00 per bottle.

It is the best and most effective Remedy
I have ever seen.

It has been used by many of the best
Physicians in the country.

It is the best Remedy for the cure of

various diseases.

Sold by all Druggists.

Dec. 15, 1876—dawly

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, Charles Berger died, upon the 27th day of August, A. D. 1874, testate, and left his estate, consisting of one-half interest in a building and business, intended to be sold in trust, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the sum of one thousand dollars, money loaned him by the trustee and by-laws, and one-half interest in the capital stock of the association owning him, and did bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to said association the sum of one